PRESIDENT TALKS TO WORKINGMEN

Addresses Total Abstinence Union and Endorses Work It Is Doing

RECEIVED GREAT OVATION

Cardinal Gibbons Also Speaks Discussing Relations of Capital and Labor.

(By Associated Press.)
WILKESBARRE, PA., August 10. From every section of the anthracite re miners and temperance worker came here to-day, thousands arriving or the early trains, and before daylight crowds of people with lunch boxes and umbrellas had camped out in advantageous spots to await the arrival of President Roosevelt.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union delegates transacted but little business this morning, and at noon the 10,000 cadet and soldlers of the two regiments of the paraded. This parade ended in time for the regiments to line the street and keep back the great crowds. Before the President's train came to a full stop, a great shout went up from the enor-mous crowd assembled in the station which increased into a roar as the President development.

mous crowd assembled in the station which increased into a roar as the President stepped briskly from the train. The President was met by the local Repetion Committee, which included Father Curran and John Mitchell.

The streets along the route from the station to the Susquehanna River, where the speakers' stand was erected, were the speakers' stand was erected, were places for hours. The President's replaces for hours. The President's reported was a tremendous one. The President speared to be extremely pleased at the demonstration and kept bowing to the right and left.

The crowd at the speakers' stand was to noisy that it took several minutes to the right and left.

The crowd at the speakers' stand was to noisy that it took several minutes to the enthusiasm and permit the expressent Roosevell, Cardinal Gibbons, President Mitchell, Mayor Kirkdall and Father Curann.

President Speaks.

President Speaks.

John Mitchell, in introducing the President, made a long defense of trade unions. The President then said in part:

"No one society can do more to help the wage-worker than such a temperance society as that which I am now addieselns. It is of incalculable consequence to the man himself, that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of even more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those whose welfare should be not one special care.

"For the drunkard, for the man who loses his job because he can not control or will not control his desire for liquor and for viclous pleasure, we have a feeling of anger and contempt mixed with our pity; but for his unfortunate wife and little ones we feel the deepest kind.

"Everything possible should be done to encourage the growth of that pirit of self-respect, self-restraintelf-reliance which, if it only grows mough, is certain to make all those in whom it shows itself move steadily upward toward the highest standard of American citizenship. It is a proud and responsible privilege to be citizens of this great self-governing nation; and each of us needs to keep tready be self-growing others unless he can first govern himself. He must stand up manfully for his own rights; he must respect the rights of others; he must respect the rights of others; he must obey the law, and he must try to live up to those rules of right-coursess which are above and behind all laws.

"This applies just as much to the

"This applies just as much to the man of great wealth as to the man of small means; to the capitalist as of the viale-worker. And as one ractical point, let me urge that in his event of any difficulty, especially fit is what is known as a labor rouble, both sides show themselves willing to meet, willing to consuit and anxicus each to treat the other easonably and fairly, each to look at the other is side of effect case and to to the other insteed. If only this ourse could be generally followed, he charite of industrial disaster would so it. inividized.

A Great Danger.

"Now, my friends, I want to read you an eatract from a letter I have just received from a letter I have its received from a letter I have thom I know well and whom I know to be as statusch a friend of the laboring man as there is to be found in this country. Now and then—not too often—it is a good thing for all of us to hear what is not, perhaps, altogether palatable, provided only that the person who tells the truth is our gentine friend, knows what he is talking about (even though he may not see all sides of the case), and tells us what he has to say, not with a desire to hurt our feelings, but with the transparent purpose to do us good. With this foreword, here is a part of the letter:
"I would humbly recommend that you lend your entire weight to the

the transparent purpose to do us good. With this foreword, here is a part of the letter:

"I would humbly recommend that you lend your entire weight to the cause which the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America represents, and especially so in its relation to the working classes of this country, for whom it is doing so much good. You know that the temperance movement is a potent fauxiliary to the institutions of our country in building up a better manhood and a truer Christianity among our cilizens. It played a very important part in the two coal strikes of 1900 and 1902, respectively, by keeping the men sober, and thus removing the danger of riotous and unbecoming conduct. There is one discouraging feature connected with the upward tendency of the wage scale among the workmen of this country. The higher the wages, the more money they spend in saloons. The shorter the hours, the more they are inclined to absent themselves from home. An apparent disregard for family ties is growing among the poorer classes, which will eventually lead to a disregard for the blessings our country affords them. Hence, with an increase of wages a corresponding movement for better manhood, nobler citizenship and truer Christianity should be set on foot. The dignity of labor should be maintained, which can be done only through the love that into it. A steady hand and sober mind are necessity for the temperance cause and of the afforts which in movement.

"Now, in what is here written this priest does not mean that the tendency is to sure instead of a blessing which must be set to move a curse instead of a blessing which as is milliur efforts for social and evic botterment, or else the increase in lelsure and money will prove a curse linstead of a blessing which must be set to move the intendence will be removed the provence of the strike of industrice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalist and wage-worker to try to seek one another out, 19 under-

stand each the other's point of view and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other.

"I believe in the work of these great temperance organizations of all kindred movements like the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations; in short, in every inovenient which strives to help a man by teaching him how to help himself. But, most of all, I believe in the efficacy of the man himself striving continually to increase his own self-respect by the way in which he does his duty to himself and to his neighbor."

What Cardinal Said.

Cardinal Gibbons said in part:

Cardinal Gibbons said in part:
"The President's mission will be ar reaching in its beneficent influence f he strengthens here the good rela-

If he strengthens here the good relations between the employer and employed. There should be no conflict between labor and capital. They should be united and inseparable.

"The members of society are as closely bound together as the members of the human body. I care not whether a man possesses the wealth of Rockefelier, a Vanderbilt, an Asior, what will his wealth avail him if he, has no friend to grasp his hand, no companion to cherish him, no servant to to Winstont to minister him."

minister to him."

minister to film.
lowing verses:
"God bless the noble workingtien,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mints and build the ships.
And drive the commerce of the mind.
God bless them, for their swarthy hands

Mr. Reese Overcome By Heat.

heat while at work.

Sergeant Logal S. Robins, of the p.

No. 1612 Park Avenue, yesterday a noon accidentally cut an artery, ambulance was called at 6:25 P. M.

TO MACKEY STATEMENT

Says He Did Not Detract From Swanson's Moral Char-

Several days ago Mr. Crandall Mackey Commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria county, published in the Roanoke Times county, published in the Roanoke Times lengthy communication charging Hon. Claude A. Bwanson with having been mixed up in cert in posteffice scandals. Mr. Bwanson ser equently published in The Times Diparch a frank statement, in which he too's up one by one the charges preferred by Mr. Mackey and answered them receifically and in detail. Mr. Mackey then came at him again with the statement that a Virginia judge had said to him that if the people of Virginia knew Ewanson's moral character, they would not trust him. It turns out that the judge referred to was Judge C. E. Nicol, of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Paul W. Garrett wrote to Judge Nicol to know if he had made such a remark.

Judge Nicol's Denial.

Judge Nicol's Denial.

Judge Nicol replied:

"If I made any statement concerning the coming primary, (he) certainly misunderstood my intentions and meaning in reference to Mr. Swanson. Having thought carefully over the matter, I cannot recollect that I have at any time spoken in an uncomplimentary or unkind manner of Mr. Swanson, and while I expect to vote for Captain Williard in the gubernatorial primary, yet I esteem Mr. Swanson as a friend and also a worthy gentleman. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe, should the people of Virginia elect him Governor, his administration would be creditable both to himself and to the State.

"In thinking the matter over I am unterly unable to conceive how Captain Mackey could have been justified in making such a statement, unless it was predicated upon a statement that he, Mr. Swanson, was committed to the nomination of certain men for corporation commissioner in the event he was elected Governor. As near as I can remember, I think I made the remark that, in my judgment, the people of Virginia would elect no man to be Governor of Virginia who was committed in advance to the appointment of any man as corporation commissioner. In this connection it must be observed that I have no reason to believe that Mr. Swanson is thus committed or would so commit himself; and I would not so believe unless there was clear and satisfactory proof presented to me to that effect, which has not been decay.

done, and, in my judgment, cannot be done.

"As to Mr. Swanson's moral character, I know nothing whatever in regard to it which is not creditable to Mr. Swanson. I have heard rumors or insinuations as to Mr. Swanson, which are more or less common to all candidates for any prominent position, but to these rumors and insinuations I have not, and do not, attach any importance.

"I sholld have paid no attention to your letter, because I do not intend to be drawn into an active participation in politics while occupying a judicial position, but for the fact that I was unwilling to be placed in the position of bringing such a grave accusation against Mr. Swanson without there being any foundation for It, and, under the circumstances, to have remained silent would have been unjust to both Mr. Swanson and myself.

"Yours truly,"

"C. P. NICOL."



A Diamond Ring will please your best girl. Why not try it and be convinced. Our terms

Pay Weekly or Monthly.

Optician. Glasses Fitted.

J. S. JAMES,

CASH OR CREDIT.

tortures which only the demon gout can inflict," he said. "I felt as though I had been lifted from Purgatory to the Gardens of the Hesperides. I feel that when I address a Virginia audience on great questions of law and government, I should make most diligent and careful preparation, for I am standing on the very hearth-stone of the American mation, where were first born our conceptions of liberty and free government."

"Legitimate Functions of Judge-Mado Law" was the subject of Mr. Taylor's address. The speaker said in the outset that the most important single revelation which the comparative method of inves-

address. The speaker said in the outset that the most important single revelation which the comparative method of investigation of the origin and growth of government and law has made to students of jurisprudence is embodied in the explanation of the subtle and silent process through which the inelastic codes of infant States have been expanded and adapted, mainly through judge-made law, to the ever-changing conditions of progressive societies. Comparing the State to a watch, the case was likened to the State's political constitution, while the inner works were made to represent the code of municipal law by which the State's internal affairs are regulated. Mr. Taylor, tracing the development of the Roman law through the judgments of the practors, the growth of the common law of the English people through opinions handed down from the bench, and the denanded down from the bench, and the de-relopment of the American Constitution velopment of the American Constitution through judicial interpretation, beginning with Chief Justice Marshall, sought to demonstrate that while primitive customary law has invariably crystallized into an unclestic, written code, it has been made to expand to meet new conditions only through the agency of judge-made law. Formal legislation must ever remain the mere handmalden of judicial construction. onstruction.

Roman Judge-Made Laws. The speaker traced the development of the Roman law into a splendid system, an elastic code, fitted to bring justice to the Roman and the foreigner under Roman rule, due to the interpretations

by judicial exposition, judge-made law. And while the civil law of Rome, the most famous and the mose widely ex-tended system of jurisprudence known to the world, began asd ended with a eode, that which gave great importance to the first code and made the last pos-sible was the creative work performed by jurisconsults and magistrates, who, dur-ling the ten centuries which elapsed be-tween the two, built up a scientific sys-tem of judge-made law, "whose influ-ence upon the history of mankind," said the speaker, "has been second only to that nost famous and the mose widely exthe speaker, "has been second only to that of Christianity itself. The Roman em-pire is dead and gone, but Roman law as survived it; its rule is eternal.

Common Law and the Judges.

Common Law and the Judges.

Passing to consideration of the common law of England, Mr. Taylor said this had crystallized into written form, but had been adapted to the needs of a progressive society, through the results of at least rix centuries of judge-made law. The invaders of England transferred to that country the judicial and military organization which everywhere prevailed among the Teutonic tribes of the fatherland. The conquerors encamped on the soil, and then, after dividing the land upon the basis of that peculiar system that rested on military and tribal divisions, organized self-governing communithat rested on military and tribal divisions, organized self-governing communities, which became nurseries of English
customary law, which is the outcome of
the fusion of the popular or customary
law, developed in local communities. But
the primitive system thus developed took
on the Iron rigorism of form, which rendered it unyielding, and incapable of
that elesticity which was necessary to
the development of the race. It was not
until the Norman conquest of England,
which drew that country into the march
of continental nations, that the entire inadequacy of English law became apparent. The most important single event resulting from the invasion was the establishment of a great court at Westminster, through the agency of which a new
system of royal law, which found its
source in the person of the king, was
brought to remedy the defects of the
old system prevailing in the customary
courts of the people. As soon as the new
judicial system went into operation decisions of tribunals came to constitute in
the strictest sense a source of law, and ions, organized self-governing con

jot or one line of the existing jurisprindence. By the baldest fiction the new principles announced were assumed to be drawn from a prexisting nebulous body of the English law, called the common law, ample enough to supply dootrines applicable to any conceivable set of circumstances. But while these means were effective in liberalizing the English control of the jurispidition of creumstances. But where effective in liberalizing the English law, the growth of the jurisdiction of courts of equity was needed. This new body of judge-made law, which begun to flow from a royal source, openly avowed that its right to supersede or supplement the primitive code rested upon the inadequacy of that code to conditions which then existed.

The expansion of English equity seems to have ended with the chancellorship of Lord Eldon, who devoted himself rather to the harmonizing and explaining of principles announced by predecessors than to the announcement of new ones.

Judge-Made Law in America. When the political dogma of the ex-cutive, legislative and judical depart-

When the political dogma of the excutive, legislative and judical departments of government should be separate and distinct, was embedded in the American constitution, and the constitutions of the various States as well, our jurisprudence, said Mr. Taylor, was brought face to face with this ultimate question: "Can any kind of a written code or constitution be devised for the government of an infant State, sufficiently elastic to adapt fiself to its ever changing conditions, through formal amendments, without the expanding and adapting power of judge-made laws?"

The first twelve amendments to our constitution were nearly contemporaneous with it, and really a completion of it, and resulted fro civil war of Reform of the constitution in the way of amendment is practically impossible, except through resolutions.

Under such conditions, asked Mr. Taylor, who can doubt that the Federal Constitution would have been a hopeless failure but for the expanding and adapting power of judge-made law, promulgated by that iribunal which has no prototype in history, the Supreme Court of the United States? Its powers were not at first understood. It was Chief Justice Marshall who announced the doctrine, now undisputed, that the Supreme Court had the right and the power to declare null and vold any act of Congress in violation of the Constitution.

whose Constitution had failed to grant it in express terms.
Such deduction, Mr. Taylor declared, was a pure creation of judge-made law, The only precedent was to be found in the States, where it had been frequently held that a State court could declare a State law void because of its repugnance to the State Constitution. The States borrowed the Idea from the English privy council, which sometimes annulled the acts of colonial legislatures in conflict with colonial charters. Marshall understood that the framers of the Constitution had only designed to furnish the outline, to construct the framework of government, leaving the filling out of inferior details to legislation and the expanding hand of judicial interpretation.

Mr. Taylor concluded by citing a number of instances in support of his pesition, and declaring 'that judicial interpretation, would be the means through which the problems confronting us growing out of corporations, the trust question, probably would finally be settled. He said, in concluding:

"Without the adjusting, defining and expanding power of judge-made law it would have been impossible to adapt our complicated and rigid system of written Constitution to the new and varied conditions, which have so rapidly arisen out of an unparalleled natural development."

Flattering Applause.

Flattering Applause.

Dr. Taylor was frequently applauded during his address. He conduced himself closely to his manuscript, but he frequently digressed from his prepared paper to make impromptu explanatory, supplemental remarks. He has a clear, well modulated, musical voice, and many traces of southern accent that were pleasing to southern acres. Cros. Dr. Tay. pleasing to southern ears. Cace Dr. Tayfor had to pause and sit down, as he was unable to stand longer, and after renewing and proceeding for some time, he again had to sit and complete his address.

ne again and to sit and complete his au-dress.

A vote of thanks was extended Dr. Tay-lor for his address, and on motion of Mr. E. C. Massie, the association de-cided to print an edition of the speeca in pamphiet form for the use of the association and Dr. Tayolr.

A Case for Investigation.
Judge Legh R. Walls read the report
of the Committee on Presentments. The
report recited that W. A. Daughtrey was report recited that W. A. Daughtrey was practicing law in Buckingham county without having been granted a license, or a certificate by the Supreme Court of Appeals, and in violation of the statute. The report stated that there was reported another instance of similar violation of law, but the facts could not be obtained. On motion of Judge A. A. Phiegar, the Committee on Presentments was directed Committee on Presentments was directed

Committee on Presentments was directed to investigate the charges against Daughtrey, and, if necessary, to prosecute him in the courts.

Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottes-ville, presented a resolution endorsing the Jamestown Exposition, which was unanimously adopted.

An Amendment Defeated

The association then took up the amendment to the by-laws, proposed by S. S. P. Patteson, providing that the five members of the committee to select officers should be composed of five members, one from each of the grand divisions of the State. Mr. Patteson, in advocating the resolution, said be did so with a desire resolution, said he did so with a desire

resolution, said he did so with a desire to make the association more democratic. Judge A. W. Wallace, of Fredericksburg, opposed the amendment. He thought it altogether unneeded.

Judge Graham, of Tazewell, spoke at length in opposition. He declared that were the amendment adopted, it would create greater opportunity for log-rolling create greater opportunity for log-rolling than anything he had ever!heard proposed in the past. Judge Henson, of Giles, opposed the

resolution.

Mr. Patteson said he did not believe there had ever been any log-rolling in connection with selection of officers. He wanted to mule it impossible by the adoption of the amenicment.

Judge Campbell's motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted by a vote of twenty-nine ayes, eighteen nays.

Standing Committees.

Crocker, Portsmouth; Second Circuit Theo. S. Garnett, Jr., Norfolk; Third Circuit, Edward R. Turnbull, Jr., Law nan Hamilton, Petersburg; Fifth Cir-cult, D. Q. Eggleston, Smithville; Sixth Circuit, E. Chambers Goode, Boydton; Seventh Circuit, W. H. Gravely, Martinsville; Eighth Circuit, C. E. Caskle, Lovingston; Ninth Circuit, James W. Morton, Orange; Tenth Circuit, R. B. Munford, Jr., Richmond; Eleventh Circuit, R. B. Morton, Orange; Tenth Circuit, R. B. Munford, Jr., Richmond; Eleventh Circuit, Otho S. Mears, Eastville; Twelfth Circuit, Joseph W. Chinn, Jr., Warsaw; Thirteenth Circuit, C. E. Cary, Gloucester; Fourteenth Circuit, Norvelle L. Henley, Williamsburg; Fifteenth Circuit, C. W. Cardwell, Hanover; Sixteenth Cir Twentleth Circuit, Everett Perkins, Ron-noke; Twenty-first Circuit, A. A. Camp-bell, Wytheville; Twenty-second Circuit, George W. St. Clair, Tazewell; Twenty-third Circuit, Preston W. Campbell, Ab-ingdon; Twenty-fourth Circuit, Hugh G. Morrison, Gate City. Legislation and Law Reform—A. W.

Mallace, Fredericksburg; C. T. Lasslar, Petersburg; W. W. Old, Jr., Norfolk; John H. Fulton, Wytheville; John M. Johnson, Alexandria.

Johnson, Alexandria.

Judiciary—Arthur B. Pugh, Salem; J. C. Wysor, Pulaski; Don P. Halsey, Lynchburg; Richard E. Byrd, Winchester; Henry C. Riely, Richmond, Grievances—George Bryan, Richmond; Hugh C. Davis, Norfolk; William Patrick, Slaunton; R. T. Irvine, Big Stone Gap; Roy B. Smith, Roanoke,
Legal Education and Admission to the Bar—W. M. Idle, University; M. P. Burks, Lexington; Roger Gregory, Richmond; James P. Harrison, Danville; W. B. Mollwaine, Petersburg.

Juwaine, Petersburs.
Library and Legal Literature— R. M.
Hughes, Norfolk; Eugene C. Massie, Richmond; Lucian H. Cocke, Roanoke; G.
Hatton, Portsmouth; J. W. Chapman,

Hatton, Portsmouth; J. W. Chapman, Tazawell.
International Arbitration—H. St. George Tucker, Lexington: William A. Jones, Warsaw; A. C. Braxton, Staunton; H. D. Flood, W. Appomattox; Claude A. Swanson, Chatham; James Hay, Madison; John F. Rixey, Culpeper; R. Walton Moore, Halifax; R. G. Blickford, Newport News. Presentments—ist, Legh R. Watts, Portsmouth; 21, M. C. Elliott, Norfolk; 3d, E. P. Burford, Lawrenceville; th, W.

Presentments—isi, Legit A. Watts,
Portsmouth; 21, M. C. Elliott, Norfolk;
36, E. P. Burford, Lawrenceville; 4th, W.
H. Mann, Nottoway; 5th, Paul Pettit,
Palmyra; 6th, Joseph Stebbins, Jr., South
Boston; 7th, J. M. Hooker, Stuart; 3th,
R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Charlottesville; 9th,
P. P. Barbour, Orange; 19th, S. S. P. Patteson, Richmond; 1tth, L. Floyd Nock,
Accomac; 12th, Thomas E. Blakey, Tappahannock; 13th, J. W. Fleet, Briscoe; 14th,
D. P. Peachy, Williamsburg; 1bt., W. D.
Cardwell, Hanover; 16th, J. B. T. Thornton, Manassas; 17th, R. M. Ward, Winchester; 18th, J. M. Quarles, Staunton;
19th, R. L. Parrish, Covington; 20th, H.
O. Humphrles, Bedford City; 21st, W. B.
Kegley, Wytheville; 22d, Fullon Kegley,
Bland; 23d, S. V. Fulkerson, Bristol; 24th,
B. H. Sewell, Jonesville,
The Committee on Purchase of the
home of John Marshall was continued.
Final Adjournment. much stronger than appointer is.

Accomac; 12th, Thomas E. Blakey, Tappahannock; 18th, J. W. Fleet, Briscoe; 14th, D. P. Peachy, Williamsburg; 19..., W. D. United States, and in calling on Judge L. L. Lewis to respond, pald that genton, Manassas; 17th, R. M. Ward, Winterson, Manassas; 17th, R. M. Ward, Winterson, 18th, J. M. Quarles, Staunton; 18th, R. L. Parrish, Covington; 20th, H. O. Humphries, Bedford City; 21st, W. B. T. Diagnow, J. C. Lewis to respond, pald that genton and the stronger than application of the states, and in calling on Judge Lewis, which his hearers of the state, and in calling on Judge Lewis, who arrived late this afternoon, directly from the Republican of the state, and in responding, though so the spectrum of Purchase of the home of John Marshall was continued.

The association adjournment,

The association adjournment,

The association adjourned finally at 1 the spectrum of the state of the state of the state of the spectrum of the state of

at that spienda demindent light of your president," he said, "the figure of a two bottle man, I can but realize how lonely is my appointairs existence." (Great ap-paiuse and prolonged laughter.) Dr. Tay-lor continued in this humorous strain for a few minutes, and then paid a tribute to Virginia, which, of course, elicited much scaleause.

celebrating the third centennial of the founding of the first English settlement in the new world.

Eulogized Lee.

A tribute to General Fitzhingh Lee was applauded to the echo, but when the speaker eulogizing the character of Re-bert B. Lee, said: "When he passed from us to higher realms, the awful solitude of George Washington must have been broken." There was thunder of hand-clapping and oheers that made the windows rattle. Dr. Taylor concluded with a beautifu

expression of appreciation of the hospital-ity which had been extended him by Vir-ginia lawyers, and asked that he he allowed to come among them again, 'not to perform before you, but to sit at your

quent tribute to apilinairs, to which the audience had just listened, had been obtained from a glass holding something much stronger than apollinarris.

P.OL. Said, was to assist at the obsequics of Alf, Thom, as this, he understood, was a group photograph taken in front of the hotel. Just as the photographer about got his camera adjusted the rain began to fall, and when he turned to face his subjects everybody was scurrying to the shelter afforded by the hotel. After a wait of ten minutes, the rain ceased and the picture was taken. But the big drops were falling when the photographer snapped his shutter, and there was another scamper to cover.

said, was to assist at the obsequics of Alf, Thom, as this, he understood, was to be that gentleman's lust appearance in Virginia. "Great Scotti gentlemen," do be that gentleman's lust appearance in Virginia. "Great Scotti gentlemen," subject to be fall in explainted, "Il was down in Norfolk some time ago and attended a celebration which, it was said, was in the nature of a farewell to Alf. Thom. And here he is again. Are we never to be rid of is again. Are we never to be rid of the properties of the same and the properties. The control of the control of the same and the properties of the same and the properties. The control of the same and the properties of the same and the properties. The control of the same and the properties of the same and the properties of the same and the properties. The control of the same and the properties of the same and the properties of the same and the properties. The control of the same and the properties of the same and the properties of the same and the properties. The same and the properties of the same and the properties of the same and the properties of the same and the properties. The same and the properties of the sa

Of Special Interest to All

Times-Dispatch Readers:

New Rates

For Subscribers Receiving the Paper

By Carrier:

Dally and Sunday (7 lesues), \$6.50 55c.

Sunday Edition only...... 5c, a copy.

Present Rates

For Subscribers Receiving the Paper

Dally and Sunday (6 Issues), \$6,00 50c.

Dally, without Sunday (5 is-

Dally, without Sunday (6 is-

Beginning MONDAY, September 4, 1905, The Times-

Dispatch, Richmond, Va., will add a MONDAY MORN-

ING PAPER to its present issue, thus publishing

every week day and Sunday; seven issues each week-

on Monday, September 4, 1905, as follows:

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES will go into effect

IMPORTANT:

All subscriptions (for one year or six months) will

be accepted at present rates until Monday, Septem-

ber 4, 1905, and will include all issues published for

If your order is received with remittance for either

one year or six months' subscription on or before

Monday, September 4th, the present rates will apply.

and the Monday paper included for the full time of

subscription without extra cost. Call 'phone 38 (Cir-

The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

One Six Year. Mos.

Notice -

a paper every day in the year.

New Rates

For Subscribers Receiving the Paper

Daily and Sunday (7 Issues), \$6,00 \$3,00

the edition ordered.

Present Rates

For Subscribers Receiving the Paper

By Mail:

Dally and Sunday (6 Issues), \$5.00 \$2.50

Sunday Edition only...... 2.00 1.00

culation Department) or address

Dally, without Sunday (5 is-

By Mail: One Six Year. Mos.

of Alabama."

Dr. Taylor's response was a gem of wit and elequence, for fourteen months, he said, the loy fingers of appollinaries had been clawing at his heart. "as I gaze at that splendid demijohn figure of your president," he said, "the figure of a two bottle man, I can but realize how lonely be the close attention of his hearers and was the close attention of his hearers are close to the control of the close attention of his hearers and was greatly applauded when he concluded.

The Judges.

Judge R. R. Prentiss responded to the toast, "The Judges," "I envy Daniel as he was entering the lions' den," said the judge. "He is said to have remarked on that occasion that he didn't know vas to make the after-dinner speech, but

was to make the after-dinner speech, but he knew he would not."

The judge continued, keeping his hearers maring with laughter. At one point, he said, somebody had said a statesman is a politician who is dead. "Mansfield is dead, John Marshall is dead, and I'm not feeling very well myself."

Ludge, Engaging made one of the most one Judge Prentiss made one of the most en-

joyable speeches of the evening.
"The Virginia Bar" was responded to by joyable speeches of the evening.

"The Virginia Bar" was responded to by R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville.

"Which bar," said Judge Duke, as he begin. The Bar Association. They have abolished the old fashioned one in Virginia, and the high ball has taken the place of the Julep.

After a few minutes in this humorous vein, Judge Duke proceeded to enumerate some of the great lawyers of Virginia who had belonged to the Virginia Bar Association. William Robertson, Judge Burks, Ran Tucker, Charles Blackford and others, concluding with a deliberate allusion to his own distinguished father, who died soon after attending a session of the association at this place. The eulogy which Judge Duke pronounced upon Member W. E. Petiti, of Fluvanna, who has died since the last session, was a gem of eloquence.

Still a Virginian.

William A. Glessow Jr., responded to

shall be in a most serious condition."

He declared he had not been away iong enough to show how much Viligina had lost or Philadelphia had won.

President Elect.

a group photograph taken in front of the hotel. Just as the photographer about got his camera adjusted the rain began to fall, and when he turned to foce his subjects everybody was sourrying to the shelter afforded by the hotel. After a farewell to Alf. Thom. And here he is again. Are we never to be rid of a gain. Are we never to be rid of him?" It was in this vien that Judge his shutter, and there was another scamper to cover.

The Banquet.

The discussion of the seesion of the Wirginia Bar Association, Are we never good attomy was one of the most pleasant, and was marked by addresses as entertaining as any which have been delivered on a similar occasion. After discussion of the menu, President Thom, at 10 o'clock, arose, and in a fow of the Protection of the Artillery was responded to by Caption of the Protection of the Artillery, the nature of the constitutional convention, and the protection mand of the Virginia Bar Association, and the settlement, and was marked by addresses as entertaining as any which have been delivered on a similar occasion. After discussion of the menu, President Thom, at 10 o'clock, arose, and in a fow of the Protection and the photographer in the photographer in the photographer in the photographer in the photographer is again. Are we never to be rid of a drawn in the nature of the again. Are we never to be rid of a drawn in the nature of the special part of the association. Which, it was said, was in the nature of a farowell to Alf. Thom. And here has a gain. Are we never to be rid of a drawn in the nature of the special part of the angular development of the subject of the s

The replies, indicating the employments of the various persons so well known to all in the sound of the speaker's voice, were witty to a degree and keat the audionce in a constant roar of laughter.

The eloquence of his peroration has lardly been equalled by any speaker at a banquet of the Virgiria Bur Association. His was the last of the evoling. The average of the addresses, said the old and regular attendants at those banquets, is higher than those of any which have preceded the one to-night.

WALTER EDWARD HARRIS,

VIRGINIA BRIEFS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BRISTOL, VA., Aug. 10.—The Dominion National Bank here has voted to in-orense at once its, capital stock from \$0,000 to \$75,000. Mr. H. E. Jones is president of this institution, and has seen

\$0,000 to \$75,000. Mr. H. B. Jones is president of this institution, and has seen it grow from a small beginning to a place of prominence among the banking institutions in this end of the State.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—It is announced that Governor Montague will address the voters of the city at a mass-moeting to be held a week from Saturday night. This will be the first time the Governor has spoken here during the campaign.

SUFFOLK, VA.—Having received bad wounds as the result of an unlooked-for going-off of a gun with which he was seeking to destroy rats in his grand-father's barn, Walter Dunwille, lifteen years old, is in the shadow of death, The boy with the gun was Nat Dunwille, his cousin, whose age is eighten years. The accident happened at the bune of their grundfather. B. B. Dunwille, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., but who ack resides at a country residence near Suffolk, Most of the shot which entered Walter's back have been extracted by a surgeon.

Dr. Derieux in Meetings. Roy, Dr. W. T. Derieux has been in Meckienburg county, assisting at a series of meetings at Bethany Church.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED YOUNG man as sookkeeper and typewriter; state age and salary expected. Address E. X., care this office.